

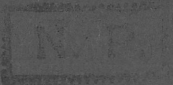
Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 876, 2nd July 1917

Education of the domiciled community

Passing orders on the resolutions of the Simla Conference on the —


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ORIGINAL.

Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 876, 2nd July 1917

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Passing orders on the resolutions of the Simla Conference on the —

READ—the following papers:—

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G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated 1st February 1917.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction circular of the Government of India No. 1069, dated the 22nd December 1916, on the education of the domiciled community and requesting him to report on the several points on which further action is necessary.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 27th April 1917.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 956.

With reference to G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated 1st February 1917, communicating letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, (Education) No. 1069, dated 22nd December 1916, regarding the resolutions of the Simla Conference on the education of the domiciled community, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. *Resolution No. 1.—Compulsory education.*—I agree with the views of the Government of India and consider that there is no reason for a change of attitude on the subject. There seems reason to suppose that the number of the domiciled community of school-going age not in school is not nearly so large as it has sometimes been represented. The utilization of the Imperial recurring grants for providing free meals and clothing to poor pupils and for payment of grants for remission of school fees and for the supply of books and slates and the institution of special scholarships for them has, as remarked by the Government of India, rendered it improbable that poverty will in future prevent any child from obtaining primary education. The Inspector of European and Training Schools considers that the institution of a larger number of middle and primary scholarships would be more useful than a measure of compulsory education. This involves provision of additional funds, and a recommendation to increase the number of scholarships will be made when funds permit.

3. *Resolution No. II—Grading of schools.*—This subject has been fully discussed by my predecessor—vide Sir Alfred Bourne's letter R.C. No. 1497/13, dated 25th July 1913, recorded in G.O. No. 238, Educational, dated 26th February 1914. It seems to me that no advantage would be gained by altering the present grading. Much has been done in recent years to induce schools to adopt a more practical form of education and it has had considerable success. Mutual co-operation between different schools in one town to provide practical courses may be found feasible in some cases and efforts will be made in this direction. Any such arrangement will probably involve additional expenditure by the State. I may add that the centre in Madras for special subjects such as Manual training, Domestic Economy and Physical training is well attended.

4. *Resolution No. III—Remuneration of teachers.*—The pay and prospects of teachers have been considerably improved since 1913-14 when supplementary grants were given for the purpose. No further improvement can be expected until additional funds are forthcoming. The balance of the supplementary grant that could not be spent by any school for the first year was allowed to be used as a nucleus for a Provident Fund and many schools have now provident funds. As regards the question of fee concessions or free education to the children of teachers, it is doubtful whether this is a matter for Government to take up.

5. *Resolution No. IV—Training of teachers.*—The need for suitable provision for the training of teachers is urgent. It seems, however, that nothing further can be done until funds are provided and until the Training College at Ootacamund for the domiciled community is opened. Anglo-Indian men teachers generally are not inclined to attend the ordinary training schools although a few have already availed themselves of the provision for training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, affords excellent training for Anglo-Indian women teachers and a considerable number are trained there every year. Graduate teachers of the community are trained from time to time at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, where arrangements are made for their residence.

6. *Scholarships for teachers.*—In special cases, Government have awarded special scholarships for training in England for the profession of teaching in addition to those awarded by the Government of India, and will doubtless continue to do so. I may instance the scholarship awarded to Miss Gordon in G.O. No. 869, Educational, dated 18th September 1913.

7. *Apprentice teachers.*—I do not think that Government should encourage the system of apprentice teachers in this Presidency.

8. *Resolution No. V—Collegiate education.*—The Government of India suggest the introduction of some system of boarding and tuition. The number of Anglo-Indians who take the University course is too small to make any action on the part of Government necessary.

9. *Resolution No. VI—Grants-in-aid—Audit.*—I should certainly like to have a professional audit of European school accounts, but I doubt the practicability of making this compulsory. I think it would be better to leave the department to bring such pressure as it can to bear on individual schools. The need is by no means equally great in all cases and there would be special difficulties in connection with schools under religious orders.

10. *Principle of grants-in-aid.*—The Inspector of European and Training Schools suggests that the rate of boarding grants under article 40 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools to pupils in schools in the mufassal also may be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 as in schools in the city of Madras. I think it will be enough for the present if Government can pay boarding grants in full in these schools. Payment at the rate of Rs. 10 would involve the provision of additional funds amounting to about Rs. 11,000. Payment of Rs. 8 in full about Rs. 5,000.

11. *Form of trust-deed.*—No change is required in the form now in force.

12. *Resolution No. VII—Concentration.*—This is a most difficult question and although the Inspector of European and Training Schools has always kept in view the desirability of concentration and has had frequent discussions on the subject with managers, very little has so far been effected. The difficulties are obvious and there is no probability of voluntary combination of schools of different denominations. If anything is ever to be effected at all in this direction, drastic measures will have to be adopted now by Government to bring pressure on the managers. If it were decided to take any action the lines on which such action might proceed would be to declare that where more than one school exists in the same place and where with reference to the school-going population one school would be sufficient for the requirements of the place, only one school will be aided or recognized and that in it there shall be no religious instruction in school hours. It seems to me that these are the only lines on which concentration could be effected and even this would be a very delicate matter in view of sectarian differences and vested interests.

13. *Resolution No. VIII—Examinations.*—Paragraphs 15 to 17 in the Government of India letter deal with examinations and leaving certificates. In my letter R.C. No. 530, dated 28th March 1917, I have already submitted my views on the question of the maintenance of the system of Cambridge Local Examinations in connection with European schools. As regards the leaving certificates, I am prepared to submit proposals and I propose to address Government separately on the matter as soon as the question of external examinations is settled.

14. *Resolution No. IX—Scholarships.*—No change is required at present.

15. *Resolution No. X—Hygiene.*—I beg to invite attention to the proposals submitted in my letter R.C. No. 1497/13, dated 7th October 1914, regarding medical inspection and supervision of European schools in the city of Madras. Similar arrangements will have to be made for mufassal centres if the wish of the Conference is to be realized.

16. *Resolution No. XII—Administration and Inspection and Resolution No. XIV—Instruction in Temperance.*—I have nothing to add to what was stated by Sir Alfred Bourne on these questions in his letter already referred to except to state that the European girls' schools of the lower grades which were in charge of the Inspectresses have since been placed under the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

17. *Resolution No. XV—Education of Women.*—Considerable attention is paid to domestic subjects in girls' schools. In the European special classes centre in Madras courses for teachers in Domestic Economy and Cookery, Housewifery, Hygiene and Needlework are held, and the lecturers in these subjects also visit schools in the mufassal when the centre is closed. Needlework can now be taken as an examination subject in girls' schools in the place of a Science subject. Domestic Economy and Hygiene are also frequently offered by girls at the departmental examinations.

18. In conclusion, I beg to state that on most points mentioned in the Government of India letter, no further action is possible without the provision of additional funds. More money could, however, be usefully spent on fixed grants for improving the pay of teachers, boarding grants, scholarships and medical inspection; but large expenditure on these objects must wait, I take it, till normal financial conditions are restored.

Order—No. 876, HOME (EDUCATION), dated 2nd July 1917.

The resolutions of the Conference held at Simla in July 1912 on the questions connected with the education of the domiciled community in India have been examined in detail in the light of the opinion expressed by the Government of India thereon with a view to seeing what further action is necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference so far as they relate to this Presidency. Effect has already been given to some of the resolutions and only the following remarks are called for:—

(1) *Resolutions No. III—Remuneration of teachers and No. VIII—Examinations.*—The recommendations of the Conference regarding the introduction of a provident fund system for teachers and the policy to be followed in the matter of external examinations are under the consideration of the Government of India. The orders of that Government on these matters are awaited. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European Schools so as to provide for the substitution of the Leaving Certificates for the existing examinations as soon as the policy in regard to the external examinations referred to above is settled.

(2) *Resolutions No. IV—Training of teachers and No. XI—Hygiene.*—A scheme for the establishment of a training college for the domiciled community in connection with the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, and the question of the medical examination of European schools are under consideration and orders thereon will issue separately.

(3) *Resolution No. V—Collegiate education.*—With regard to the suggestion of the Government of India for the introduction of some system of separate boarding and tuition under a special instructor where the numbers are too small for hostels, the Government agree with the Director that the number of Anglo-Indians who take the University course is at present too small to justify them in taking any action in the matter. The Director is, however, requested to watch the effect of the tutorial system introduced under G.O. No. 608, Home (Education), dated the 7th May 1917.

(4) *Resolution No. VI—Grants-in-aid—Audit.*—Article 33 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools provides for the prescription of a regular audit of the accounts of income and expenditure of schools. The attention of the Director is drawn to the remarks of the Government of India on the subject in paragraph 10 of their letter No. 1069, dated the 22nd December 1916, and he is requested to take such action as he deems necessary to obtain reliable data.

(5) *Resolution No. VII—Concentration.*—The carrying out of the suggestion of the Conference in regard to the concentration of schools is beset with serious difficulties. But having regard to the importance which the subject deserves in the interest of European education, the Director is requested to take steps to effect concentration wherever possible and to refuse recognition to new schools where they appear to be superfluous if such a course will not impede the progress of education.

(6) *Resolution No. XIV—Instruction in temperance.*—The Director of Public Instruction is requested to report whether the syllabus of lessons on temperance issued by the English Board of Education has already been introduced in the higher classes in European schools and with what success, and if not, whether it may not now be introduced.

(True Extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 876, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 2ND JULY 1917.

[SUBJECT.—Education of the domiciled community.]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 27th April 1917, R.O.C. No. 956.

With reference to the resolutions of the conference held at Simla in July 1912 on the questions connected with the education of the domiciled community in India the Government of India, after considering the opinion of this Government as well as those of other Local Governments, have expressed their final views in the matter and these will be found on pages 2—9 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917. The current file contains the Director's proposals for giving effect to the several matters relating to this Presidency. The several points in the Government of India resolution and the Director's remarks thereon are dealt with below seriatim.

2. *Resolution I—Compulsory education.*—The Government of India, while recognizing in principle the desirability of introducing compulsory education in certain areas, thought that the practical objections to such action in the case of European children were not less great than

they have been found to be in the case of Indian children—page 3 of G.O. No. 70, Educational, dated the 29th January 1913, and paragraph 10 of resolution on page 5 of G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated the 1st May 1913. This Government concurred in the views of the Government of India that compulsion was not practicable—paragraph 3 (1) of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914. In their final resolution the Government of India adhere to that view—page 3 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917. They, however, commend to the notice of the Local Governments the Bombay Government's proposal that grants to cover the fee payments for day scholars whose parents or guardians, though not absolutely destitute, are not in a position to pay the school fees, may be made at the discretion of the local Education Department. At the same time they observe that in Madras the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 which was made in 1912 (G.O. No. 925, Educational, dated the 13th October 1912) has already been utilized (G.O. No. 203, Educational, dated the 4th March 1913) in such a way as to render it improbable that poverty will in future prevent any child in that city from obtaining primary education. The Director of Public Instruction endorses this view. In this connection attention is also solicited to page 6 of G.O. No. 487, Home (Education), dated the 20th April 1917. No further action is necessary in this matter.

At the instance of the Inspector of European and Training Schools the Director of Public Instruction, however, proposes to submit a recommendation to increase the number of middle and primary scholarships when funds permit. The Director of Public Instruction may be left to submit proposals for the increase of the scholarships when such a course is found either necessary or feasible. No action is called for at present.

3. *Resolution II—Grading of schools.*—The desire of the conference to introduce a more modern and practical form of education for European boys commended itself to the Government of India and they invited the opinions of Local Governments whether it could be attained by the

grading of schools or in other ways—page 3 of G.O. No. 70, dated the 29th January 1913. This Government pointed out that the classification suggested already existed in this Presidency though in an elastic form inasmuch as different curricula were offered and the schools were allowed to choose subjects according as they wished to prepare students for a University course or for a practical course and expressed the opinion that the attempt to grade schools should be given up—paragraph 3 (2) of letter No. 239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914. The Government of India

Paragraph 4 of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), 1st February 1917. preferred the Madras system to the introduction of a distinction between practical and literary schools in the manner

proposed by the conference. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the existing system in Madras has worked with considerable success. In the circumstances no further action is necessary on this point.

4. *Resolution III—Remuneration of teachers.*—In paragraph 3 (3) of this Government's letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914, they furnished the Government of India with a scale of salaries of teachers, agreed with the proposal to establish a provident fund for them but condemned the proposal to grant free education or education at special rates to children of teachers. The Government of India have not passed any

Paragraph 5 of India's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), 1st February 1917. definite orders on the rate of remuneration of teachers apparently owing to the present financial situation. In the mean-

while they are considering the question of provident funds and hope to introduce the system shortly. As regards the provision of free education or education at special rates for the children of teachers, the Government of India leave it entirely to the Local Governments to carry the suggestion into practice or not and, if carried into practice, to decide whether it should not be adopted as a purely temporary measure pending an improvement in salaries—page 4 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917. The Director reports that the pay and prospects of teachers have been considerably improved since 1913-14 when supplementary grants were given for the purpose, that no further

It is undesirable and unnecessary to take action in this direction.

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concessions or free education for the children of teachers is one for Government to take up.

As stated by the Director of Public Instruction, the present financial position will not admit of the question of further improving the pay of teachers being considered just now. The scheme for the provident funds promised by the Government of India

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may be awaited. As regards fee concessions to the children of teachers, it is submitted that except the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, which is a quasi-Government institution, all the other schools for Europeans in this Presidency are under private management. It is for these managements to allow the concession in their schools. Apparently they would expect Government to pay them grants to compensate them for the loss of fee income—please see the discussions on page 14 of the report of the conference. As the Government of India are indifferent about this and there has been no demand for this concession in the Madras Presidency the Government need not, it is submitted, take any further action in the matter at present.

5. *Resolution IV—Training of teachers.*—The subject is dealt with on page 3 of G.O. No. 70, Educational, dated the 29th January 1913, pages 2-3 of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914, and in paragraph 6 of India's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917. The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a training college at Ootacamund. The file on the subject is separately under disposal. No further orders on that subject are required in this file.

Scholarships for teachers.—As recommended in paragraph 3 (4) on page 3 of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914, the Government of India have instituted a scholarship by which one woman of the domiciled community can be trained abroad

each year for teaching or medicine—please see G.O. No. 666, Educational, dated the 17th July 1913; and they are unable at present to furnish means for additional scholarships. This Government have, in addition to the Government of India scholarship, awarded special * scholarships in special cases and they will continue to do so in special circumstances should funds permit. No further action is necessary in this matter.

* E.g., please see—
G.O. 869, Educational, 18th September 1913.
" 373 " 3rd April 1914.
" 614 " 10th June 1915.
" 1111 " Mis. 6th October 1915.

Apprentice teachers.—The Government of India have no objection to the system being tried so long as it is regarded as a system of lower training in selected schools or of selection for training schools or colleges. The Director states that the Government should not encourage the system of apprentice teachers in this Presidency.

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6. *Resolution V—Collegiate education.*—The Government of India were of opinion that there was not a sufficient demand for collegiate education on the part of the domiciled community nor for separate hostels for them—page 3 of G.O. No. 70, Educational, dated the 29th January 1913. This Government agreed with that opinion but added that they were inclined to view with favour the introduction on a small scale, if possible, of the house-master system for boys who have passed on to a college—page 3 of letter No. 239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914. In paragraph 9 of their final resolution on the subject (page 5 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917), the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, on grounds both of policy and of expense, it is impossible to contemplate a system of collegiate education for the domiciled community which should be entirely divorced on its instructional side from that which has at great expense and after much consideration been evolved for the Indian students of this country, that such collegiate instruction as is required by the members of the domiciled community should be obtained in the future as in the past from the existing Indian Universities and that until the domiciled community attending at any University is of sufficient strength to justify a separate college the community should make use of the existing college system.

As regards hostels, the Government of India commend to the consideration of the Local Governments the desirability, where the numbers are too small for hostels,

Paragraph 9, page 5 of G.O. 124, Home (Education), 1st February 1917. of meeting the needs of the community by some system of separate boarding and tuition under a special instructor. The

Director of Public Instruction, however, reports that the number of Anglo-Indians who take the University course is too small to make any action on the part of Government necessary. But he does not say anything about the house-master system which he originally recommended for

Page 9 of G.O. 238, Educational, 26th February 1914, and paragraph 3 (5) of letter 239, Educational, 26th February 1914. European schools, whether it has already been introduced, or if not, whether he intends introducing it in the near future.

In view of the smallness of the number taking the University course he does not apparently consider that the system should be tried. No further action is perhaps necessary in this regard.

7. *Resolution VI—Grants-in-aid—Audit.*—Under this head two requests were made. Vide paragraph 36 of office-note on page 11 of Notes to G.O. 238, Educational, 26th February 1914. —one, that the Government should pay grants-in-aid equal to the net cost of institutions and the other, that the accounts of

European schools should be audited by a special staff. As regards the former, this Government stated that they were averse to any scheme under which they would be required to accept full financial responsibility in respect of all European schools as that would be directly opposed to the principles of aid, and as regards the latter, that no sufficient grounds for the adoption of the system seemed to have been made out—

paragraph 3 (6) on page 3 of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914. In their final resolution the Government of India state that it is of course necessary that there should be an annual budget; but as regards the degree and character of the audit or examination to which the accounts are subjected, they leave it to Local Governments to decide, it being borne in mind that the expenditure of public money cannot be allowed to depend on any but reliable data—paragraph 10 on page 5 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917. The impracticability of making the audit compulsory has already been discussed in paragraphs 39 and 40 on pages 12-13 of Notes to G.O. Nos. 238-239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914, to which attention is solicited. In the circumstances the only feasible method appears to be the one suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, namely, to leave the department to bring such pressure, as it can, to bear on individual schools. It is for consideration whether in passing orders on this case the attention of the Director of Public Instruction may be specially drawn to the remarks of the Government of India

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and he may be requested to take such action as is possible in the matter.

As regards the principle of grants-in-aid, the Government of India observe that

Paragraph 11, page 5 of G.O. 124, Home (Education), 1st February 1917.

the conference's proposals would place unduly on Government the responsibility for the maintenance and efficiency of the schools and lead indirectly to the pauperization of European education in India at the expense of Indian revenues. In this view they agree to the introduction of such changes of detail in the present system as the Local Governments consider suitable and to their bringing into force at once such of them as they are not prevented by financial considerations from introducing at the present time. From the beginning this Govern-

Paragraph 3 (6) of letter 239, Home (Education), 26th February 1917.

ment were opposed to any changes in the existing system of grants-in-aid and since the Director of Public Instruction

is also of the same opinion no further action is necessary in the matter at present.

8. *Farm of trust-deed.*—The Government of India have been informed in paragraph 4 (3) on page 5 of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914, that the recommendation of the conference in this respect had no application to this Presidency as it had already been anticipated here. No action is called for.

9. *Resolution VII—Concentration of schools.*—Attention is solicited to paragraph 3 (7) on page 3 of letter No. 239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914. The Government of India had already been informed that the desirability of effecting the concentration in schools suggested by the conference was constantly kept in view by the officers of the Educational Department in this Presidency and that some little progress had already been made with it. It was, however, pointed out that those attempts had sometimes been frustrated by irreconcilable sectarian differences or factious opposition.

The Government of India observe that the question has received less attention at the hands of Local Governments than its importance deserved and that the Local Governments have not viewed with

sufficient seriousness the recommendations of the conference under this head. They suggest that the matter should now be carefully reconsidered in each province—paragraph 13 of their letter on pages 6 and 7 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917.

Attention is in this connection solicited to paragraphs 41-44 on page 13 of Notes to G.O. Nos. 238-239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914. There was hardly any discussion in the matter. The Director of Public Instruction states that if it were decided "to take any action, the lines on which such action might proceed would be to declare that where more than one school exists in the same place and where with reference to the school-going population one school would be sufficient for the requirements of the place only one school will be aided or recognized and that in it there shall be no religious instruction in school hours." As stated by the Director of Public Instruction these appear to be the only lines on which concentration could be effected. The Director considers that even this would be a very

delicate matter in view of sectarian differences and vested interests. Having regard to the importance attached by the Government of India to the subject, it is for consideration whether orders may issue on the above lines.

10. The remarks of the Government of India in paragraph 14 of their letter on page 7 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917, regarding the extra Provincial concentration may be noted and acted up to whenever occasion arises. No immediate action is called for on this point.

11. *Resolution VIII—Examinations.*—This Government accepted the recommendations of the conference that the present middle and the high school examinations might be replaced by the award of two kinds of Government certificates—first school certificates and leaving certificates to be granted on the basis of attendance, an improved school record and an external examination—paragraph 3 (8) on page 3 of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914. The Government of India have no objection to the necessary alterations being made in the Provincial Codes to provide for the examinations under these names. Paragraph 15 on page 7 of G.O. 124, Home (Education), 1st February 1917.

The Director of Public Instruction promises to submit proposals to carry out the orders of the Government of India as soon as the question of external examination is settled (vide next paragraph). The proposals of the Director may be awaited.

12. The Government of India have, as stated in paragraph 16 of their letter (pages 7 and 8 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917), addressed this Government separately as regards the policy to be pursued in dealing with the Cambridge Local Examinations. The file on the subject is under disposal separately (since disposed of in G.O. Nos. 806-7, Home (Education), dated the 16th June 1917. The orders of the Government of India on the subject after considering the replies of the Local Governments may be awaited.

13. *Resolution IX—Scholarships.*—Please see paragraph 3 (9) on page 4 of letter No. 239, dated the 26th February 1914. The introduction of the scheme of leaving certificates referred to in paragraph 11 above will dispense with all scholarship examinations and thus secure the object of the conference, that boys and girls of 11 or 12 years ought not to be submitted to the strain of a competitive examination. No further action is required at present.

14. *Resolution X—Special scholarships for soldiers' children.*—Please see the scheme of scholarships communicated with the Army Department letter No. 14449-14, dated the 23rd February 1915, on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 261, Educational, dated the 9th March 1915. No action is necessary.

15. *Resolution XI—Hygiene.*—In paragraph 3 (11) of this Government's letter No. 239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914, they accepted the principle underlying the resolution and stated that the institution of medical examination of pupils in European schools was not impracticable and that the question would be examined separately. The Government of India do not issue any specific instructions on the subject now. They observe that the question has received the attention due to it and such action as financial and other

Paragraph 20 on page 8 of G.O. 124, Home (Education), 1st February 1917.

considerations allow appears to have been taken in most of the provinces concerned.

This Government decided as a beginning to institute a medical examination of the elementary schools opened by the Corporation of Madras—G.O. No. 1104, Educational, dated the 22nd September 1914, G.O. No. 22, Educational, dated the 7th January 1916, and G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated the 7th September 1916. Pending the completion of this examination and the consideration of the report thereon the question of conducting the medical examination of European schools is lying over—paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 22, Educational, dated the 7th January 1916. The report called for in G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated the 7th September 1916, has since been received and is separately under consideration. As the question is receiving attention separately, no action is required in this file on the subject.

16. *Resolution XII—Administration and inspection.*—The conference recommended that the inspecting staff should be increased, that the Inspector of European Schools should be a whole-time man and that he

Paragraph 58 of office-note on page 17 of Notes to G.O. 238, Educational, 26th February 1914.

should, whenever possible, be appointed for a term of five years. In paragraph 3 (12) of this Government's letter No. 239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914, they stated that they had under their consideration a scheme for strengthening the inspectorate which was about to be submitted to India and that therefore they would reserve their remarks on the question of employing a whole-time Inspector of European Schools, but added that, while not binding themselves to any fixed period of the Inspector's appointment, they would endeavour to avoid frequent changes in the office. The Government of India desire no specific action on this.

The scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency referred to has not yet been submitted to the Government of India. It is lying over pending the examination and orders on the Public Services Commission's report. The Director of Public Instruction, however, states that the European girls' schools of the lower grades which were in charge of the Inspectresses have since been placed under the Inspector of European and Training Schools. No action is called for at present.

17. *Resolution XIII—Urgency of measures.*—No remarks.

18. *Resolution XIV—Instruction in temperance.*—In paragraph 3 (14) of their letter No. 239, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914, this Government suggested that the syllabus of lessons on temperance issued by the English Board of Education might be introduced in the higher classes. The Director of Public Instruction does not, however, state that it has been so introduced. Orders are solicited as to whether

He may be asked.

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The Government of India observe that necessary steps have been taken in the different provinces in the matter, but they do not issue any special instruction on this point.

19. *Resolution XV—Education of women.*—Attention is solicited to paragraph 24 of India's letter on page 9 of G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917, and to paragraph 17 of the Director of Public Instruction's current letter. In paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 238, Educational, dated the 26th February 1914, the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to instruct inspecting officers to see that the girls in schools are not subjected to undue mental or physical pressure

Very excellent work is being done in the "centre" at Egmore and elsewhere.

E.A.H.—12-6-17.

and the Director of Public Instruction reports that considerable attention is being paid to the education of girls in domestic subjects. No further action is called for.

20. In the present circumstances the Imperial Government are not prepared to give any grants; they leave it to Local Governments to make what progress they can from their own resources and state that in those matters which involve no additional expenditure the necessary action should be taken at once. The examination of the several resolutions of the conference in the light of the Government of India's orders and the Director of Public Instruction's report shows that further action is required only on very few points. The points on which orders are required are those referred to in paragraphs 7, 9 and 18 of the office-note above.

P.R.—15-5-17.

T.K.—23-5-17.

I agree with the conclusions arrived at in the preceding note with the following reservations:—

(i) As regards paragraph 6 of the note, I think Mr. Stone dismisses the very important subject of hostel accommodation with its attendant benefits for domiciled youths of both sexes attending the University with rather a too summary non-possimus. He says that there are too few of the domiciled community to justify further discussion of the matter. But is not the very absence of these advantages partly the reason for the fewness of the domiciled taking advantage of our University

course? Please see page 20 of the conference proceedings, where the following reasons are given by Mr. Williams for the domiciled abstaining from the existing colleges and Universities:—

"The true reason is that the existing colleges are not truly residential, do not offer facilities for social and athletic activity, and do not foster the spirit of individual initiative."

These disadvantages could be partially done away with by the institution of a hostel, e.g., in the case of the Madras University. There is no chance of the community getting a University training in India at any college set apart for it, and, I presume, the policy of Government is to encourage its members to avail themselves of the University now existing to an increasing extent. This might be done by instituting special scholarships for this class, and especially by providing hostel accommodation and the advantages of the tutorial system. It seems essentially a matter for the leaders of the community to take up and push if they think it worth while and Mr. Stone might be asked to sound them; he might also be asked what the number of the domiciled now studying in the Madras University is and what it might be expected to be if a proper hostel was provided.

(ii) *Paragraph 9 of the note above—"Concentration"*—It is very difficult to see what can be done; most if not all European schools are denominational and the difficulty of reconciling the "two-and-seventy warring sects" is proverbial. I do not think drastic measures of the kind suggested by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 12 of his letter will have much success and may cause injustice and ill-feeling. There does not seem to be justification for refusing a grant to a school entitled to it under the Code because there is another school of another denomination in the vicinity. Thus much for existing schools. It will be quite reasonable for Government to discourage the establishment of schools which from a strictly educational point of view will be superfluous in a certain locality and the Director of Public Instruction may be instructed to warn promoters of such institutions that they may be refused all grants in-aid.

Appendix 20 of the Simla Conference which is the collective opinion of the Roman Catholic members of the conference may be taken as representative of the denominational spirit the strength of which cannot be ignored.

E. A. HARVEY—16-6-17.

The detailed examination above shows that we are already doing in this Presidency all that is necessary or else the matter is already under consideration in other files. So far as this file is concerned, only the following remarks seem to be called for.

Paragraph 6 of office-note, page 3; also Under Secretary's remarks pages 6 and 7 ante.—The Director of Public Instruction knows best and his views may be accepted. Meanwhile the effects of the tutorial system newly ordered may be watched.

Paragraph 7.—The Educational rules permit prescription of audit. The Director of Public Instruction's attention may be drawn to the remarks of the Government of India and he may be left to himself to obtain reliable data.

Paragraph 9, pages 4 and 5, and Under Secretary's remarks above.—I am not sure the Government of India fully appreciate the difficulties; nor that the Director's half-hearted suggestion will achieve much. All that we can is to ask the Director to concentrate wherever possible and to refuse new grants to new schools if such a course will not impede the progress of education.

Paragraph 18, page 6.—The Director refers to the report of his predecessor who doubted the utility of direct teaching; and hence his present report is not clear. He may be asked as suggested.

Please prepare a draft.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—18-6-17.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

P.R.—21-6-17.

T.K.—25-6-17.

At end of paragraph 3 of the draft, allusion is made to the tutorial system introduced by G.O. No. 608, dated 7th May 1917. Is anything known of how this order has been carried out, and to what extent it affects the domiciled community? The Government order has reference to colleges only.

E. A. HARVEY—27-6-17.

Submitted that nothing is known of how the orders in G.O. No. 608, dated the 7th May 1917, have been carried out; nor to what extent they affect the domiciled community. Seeing, however, that the members of domiciled community should, in the absence of special colleges for them, be studying in the colleges intended for Indians, the orders regarding the tutorial system should affect the former in common with the latter.

P.R.—27-6-17.

Draft submitted.

E.A.H.—28-6-17.

Draft for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—29-6-17.

P[ENTLAND]—30-6-17.

Issue.

R.R.—2-7-17.

[G.O. No. 876, Home (Education), dated 2nd July 1917.]

Education of the domiciled community.

: Passing orders on the resolutions of the Simla Conference on the

Read:—

G.O. No. 124, Home (Education), dated the 1st February 1917.

C.No. 145 B. From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 956, dated the 27th April 1917.

Order. No. 876 dated 2.7. 1917.

Press.

The resolutions of the Conference

held at Simla in July 1912 on the questions connected with the education of the domiciled community in India have been

examined in detail in the light of the

opinion expressed by the Government of

India thereon with a view to see what

further action is necessary to give effect

to the recommendations of the Conference

so far as they relate to this Presidency.

Effect has already been given to ^(some of the) ~~the~~ resolutions and only the following remarks

are called for:—

(1) Resolutions No. III - Remuneration of teachers and No. VIII - Examinations.

The recommendations of the Conference

regarding the introduction of a provident

fund system for teachers and the policy

in G.O. 124 Edn
7.2.17 (A)

cf. p. 6 of G.O. 487 Edn
20.4.17 (D)

p. 4 of G.O. 124 of 1.2.17 (A)

2.

to be followed in the matter of external examinations are under the consideration of the Government of India. The orders of that Government on these matters are awaited. The D.P.I. is requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the Code of Regulations for European schools so as to provide for the substitution of the Leaving Certificates for the existing examinations as soon as the policy in regard to the external examinations referred to above is settled.

(2) Resolutions No. IV - Training of Teachers and No. XI - Hygiene.

A scheme for the establishment of a training college for the domiciled community in connection with the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, and the question of the medical examination of European schools are ~~now~~ under consideration and orders thereon will issue separately.

(3) Resolution No. V - Collegiate education.

With regard to the suggestion of the Government of India for the introduction of some system of separate boarding and tuition

cf para 13 of letter on p. 5 C.F.

pages 4 & 8 of G.O. 124 dt 1.2.17 (A)

page 5 of : do.

under

Sectt. 11-8 (j)-25,005-27-1-15.

3. 3

under a special instructor where the numbers are too small for hostels, the Government agree with the Director that the number of Anglo-Indians who take the University ^{at present} course is too small to justify ^{him in} taking any action in the matter. The Director is, however, requested to watch the effect of the tutorial system introduced under G.O. No. 608, Home (Education), dated the 7th May 1917.

(4) Resolution No. VI - Grants-in-aid - Audit.

Article 33 of the Code of Regulations for European schools provides for the prescription of a regular audit of the accounts of income and expenditure of schools. The attention of the Director is drawn to the remarks of the Government of India on the subject in paragraph 10 of their letter No. 1069, dated the 22nd December 1916 and he is requested to take such action as he deems necessary to obtain reliable data.

(5) Resolution No. VII - Concentration.

The carrying out of the suggestion

Secy's note on p. 22 of notes para 8 of D.P.I.'s letter on p. 3 C.F.

Secy's note on p. 22 of notes

(oo)

p. 5 of G.O. 124 dt 1.2.17 & Secy's note on p. 22 of notes.

p. 5 of G.O. 124 dt 1.2.17 (A)

p. 6-7 of G.O. 124 dt 1.2.17 (A)

of

of the Conference in regard to the concentration of schools is beset with serious difficulties. But having regard to the importance which the subject deserves in the interest of European education, the Director is requested to take steps to effect concentration wherever possible and to refuse recognition to new schools if such a course will not impede the progress of education.

(6) Resolution No. XIV - Instruction in temperance.

The D.P.I. is requested to report

whether the syllabus of lessons on temperance issued by the ^{English} Board of Education has already been introduced in the higher classes in European schools and with what success, and if not, whether it may now be introduced.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

For order whether the Order may be placed on E.T.?

Not necessary

Not for E.T.

vide p. 6 of the G.O. at A

page 9 - do -
and pp 18, 19 & 23 of notes

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